

BOTH SIDES CUT TARIFFS

TEXT OF GERMAN-AMERICAN COMPACT GIVEN OUT.

Takes Effect July 1. To Last Year—Germany Gives U. S. Minimum Tariffs—German Articles—Our Customs Regulations Relaxed—Duty on Wine Reduced.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The State Department made public today the text of the commercial agreement with Germany which has been approved by the German Economic Council and will be submitted to the Reichstag to-morrow.

By the terms of the agreement the President of the United States, acting under the authority conferred on him by the Dingley tariff act, has agreed that upon certain articles imported into the United States from Germany after the date the agreement goes into effect the duties shall be reduced as follows:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees crude, now from 1 to 6 cents a pound, reduced to 5 percent ad valorem. Brandy reduced from \$2.25 to \$1.75 per gallon. Champagnes reduced from \$5 to \$6 per dozen quarts. Still wines and vermouth in casks reduced from 50 cents to 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen quarts, reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25, and on any excess above one quart the rate is reduced from 5 cents to 4 cents per pint of such excess.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and etchings reduced from 20 percent ad valorem to 15 percent.

The United States also agrees to certain modifications of the customs and consular regulations as set out in an accompanying diplomatic note. These modifications are contained in instructions issued to customs and consular officers which define the "market value" of an article to be the "export price" wherever goods, wares and merchandise are sold wholly for export or sold in the home market only in limited quantities, and provided that "statements required under section 8 of the customs administration act are not to be demanded by consular officers except upon the request of the appraiser of the port, after entry of the goods."

The consular regulations are to be amended to cover this point. It is also conceded that the respective cases of the hearing shall be open and in the presence of the importer or his attorney unless the board of appraisers shall determine that the public interest would suffer thereby. But in such cases the importer shall be furnished with the evidence developed at the closed hearing. Other modifications are made in the rule requiring "personal appearance before a Consul," which shall be required only in exceptional cases, and in the strict requirements regarding the declaration of the name of the ship.

The following important rules are laid down: Special agents, confidential agents and others sent by the Treasury Department to investigate questions bearing upon customs administration shall be accredited to the German Government through the Department of State at Washington and the Foreign Office at Berlin, and such agents shall be furnished with the necessary credentials and be subject to the supervision of the Department of State. It is hereby understood that the general principle as to persons gratia shall apply to these officials. The certificates as to value issued by the customs officers of commerce located in the territory appurtenant to such agents. It is hereby understood that the general principle as to persons gratia shall apply to these officials. The certificates as to value issued by the customs officers of commerce shall be accepted by appraisers as competent evidence and be considered by them in connection with such other evidence as may be adduced.

As one of the concessions by the United States the President agrees to recommend to Congress the enactment of an amendment of section 7 of the customs administration act, so that it will read as follows:

That the owner, consignee or agent of any important merchandise may at the time when he shall make and verify his written entry of such merchandise, but not after, and such such addition in the entry to or such deduction from the cost value given in the invoice or pro forma invoice or statement in form of an invoice, which he shall produce with his entry, as in his opinion may be proper, and the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country from which the same has been imported, and the actual market value of such merchandise at the time of importation, shall be imported or entered, whether the same has been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, shall cause the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise to be appraised; and if the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or registered in any manner shall be less than the value declared in the entry by more than 10 percent, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law, an amount equal to the difference between the value declared in the entry and the appraised value of such merchandise.

Such additional rates shall be construed to be penal and within the purview of sections 1022 and 1025, revised statutes, and sections 17 and 18, act June 22, 1874, and further, shall be levied in cases arising from unintentional or manifest clerical error; but these duties shall not be refunded in case of exportation of the merchandise, nor shall they be subject to the benefit of drawback; provided, that if the appraised value of any merchandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 10 percent, except when arising from an unintentional and a manifest clerical error, such entry shall be held to be presumptively fraudulent, and the Collector of Customs may seize such merchandise and proceed as in the case of forfeiture for violation of the customs laws; and in any legal proceeding that may result from such seizure the undervaluation as shown by the appraisal shall be presumptive evidence of fraud and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant to rebut the same, and forfeiture shall be adjudged unless he shall rebut such presumption of fraudulent intent by sufficient evidence. The forfeitures provided for in this section shall only apply to the particular article or articles which are undervalued.

Provided further, that all additional duties, penalties or forfeitures applicable to merchandise entered by a duly certified invoice shall be alike applicable to merchandise entered by a pro forma invoice or statement in the form of an invoice. The duty shall not, however, be assessed in any case upon an amount less than the entered value.

In return for these concessions on the part of the United States the German Gov-

ernment consents to adopt the schedule of duties to be levied upon importations of American products into Germany, provided in the German "minimum tariff."

The free list under this schedule includes linseed and clover and grass seed and nearly every kind of fruit, live goats, geese, pumpkins and stone and slate in rough blocks and calcium carbide.

The duties provided per hundred kilos are as follows:

Wheat, 5 marks; wheat and spelt, 5½; malted barley, 4; other barley, 1½-2; oats, 5; Indian corn, 3; rice, not cleaned, 4; beans, 3; fresh oranges, 3½; sawed lumber, not planed, hard, 3½ marks per cubic metre; same, soft, 4½ marks per cubic metre; wooden paving blocks, hard, 5½ marks per cubic metre; same, soft, 4½ marks per cubic metre; same, other hard wood, 2½ marks; same of soft wood, 1½ marks.

The rates on live stock per hundred kilos live weight are as follows:

Sheep, 8 marks; hogs, 9 marks; fowls (except geese), 4 marks; calves, 10 marks; calves, 27 marks; frozen, 35 marks. Hogs, cut up, not frozen, including the bacon adhering thereto, are dutiable at the conventional rate of 27 marks; prepared meat, 15 marks; simply prepared for table, 10 marks.

These also are prescribed:

Petroleum, 5 marks; wine and fresh meat of grapes, in casks of an alcoholic strength of not more than 14 per cent by weight, 20 marks; saddlers' and trunkmakers' wares, 50 marks; glove leather, 1½ marks; India rubber tires, 40 marks; plate and sheet glass, 3 marks; steam engines, from 3.50 to 11 marks, according to weight; motor cycles, from 70 to 100 marks, according to weight; carriages and vehicles, from 600 to 10 marks, according to weight; small arms, except military arms, 60 marks; watches, from 40 to 50 marks; pipe organs, 20 marks.

The agreement is to apply to products which are imported into the respective countries through a third country.

Lowell, Mass., May 3.—According to the Daily Mail the Lord Chamberlain has reported the performance of "The Mikado" at Sheffield to the Home Office, the business of which is to inform the police. This implies that Mrs. D'Oyley Carte will be prosecuted for producing the banned play.

The official attitude is that she had been notified of the ban and it was not necessary to inform the individuals of the company. The offence renders the producer liable to a fine of £250, and possibly the cancellation of the license of the theatre where the opera was produced.

"MIKADO" CRUSADE ON.

Lord Chamberlain Moves Toward Prosecution of Mrs. D'Oyley Carte.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

Lowell, Mass., May 3.—The operations of the field courts-martial automatically ceased to-day in accordance with the fundamental laws. During seven months work they caused the execution of 1,102 persons.

It is noteworthy that immediately the Duma assembled the number of victims lessened and during the last two months the number of victims was reduced to a few sentences have not been carried out and the condemned will not now be executed.

It is stated that the Council of the Empire, holding that the Duma was not empowered to annul these sentences, suggests that the Czar be petitioned to commute them.

OCTOPUS BREAKS RECORDS.

Submarine Shows Good Speed on the Surface and Semi-Submerged.

NEWPORT, May 3.—The submarine boat Octopus to-day broke two speed records in her trial trips before the Government board which is conducting a series of tests of this class of boats.

Going three times over the regulation course the Octopus made an average surface speed of a fraction more than 11 knots, and a submerged speed of 7½ knots.

The Lake, which went through the surface trials yesterday, made only 7.60 knots with her engines alone, and 8.80 knots with her engines and motors combined, thus giving the Octopus an advantage, conditions being equal, of about three and a half knots over her competitor.

The boat was on the course for seven hours to-day, and more than half of the time she was running semi-submerged with the conning tower sealed and operating under the water. At the end of that time she still retained nearly one-half of her electric motive power.

At the conclusion of the last run the boat made a dive for the purpose of demonstrating her ability to go under the water at a moment's notice.

WOULD ELIMINATE THE CO-EDS.

Campaign Started at Cornell in Favor of the Segregation of the Sexes.

Ithaca, May 3.—The male students of the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University started a formal campaign to-night in favor of the segregation of the sexes in the university and against co-ed participation in undergraduate activities.

At the first annual feed of the men's association of the college, faculty and students joined in an anti-warfare. More of the co-eds in Cornell are members of the classes in this particular college, and the presence has aroused considerable hostility.

Prof. E. W. Olmstead of the French department strenuously urged complete separation and segregation, going as far as to demand separate classes, buildings and teachers. This, however, was recognized as the best looking or did the most fussing and that the presence of co-eds was unfair and unjust and that the men suffered from it.

Arthur W. Dubois, president of the association and a very prominent member of the senior class, proposed a plan whereby the co-eds are to be ousted from participation in class politics and from membership on class committees, organizations, and in the election of officers.

It was declared that politics had become rotten because of co-ed participation, that votes went to those who were the best looking or did the most fussing and that the presence of co-eds was unfair and unjust and that the men suffered from it.

Another senior, made a red-hot speech against the co-eds, urging, however, that they be eliminated in a gentlemanly way.

JAMESTOWN FAIR IS HARD UP

MANAGEMENT HOPES TO BE ABLE TO SELL \$350,000 BONDS.

Will Offer the Ground on Which the Exposition Stands for Security—Norfolk Bankers Are Not Satisfied With Present Management—An Appeal to New York.

NORFOLK, May 3.—It was admitted to-day by Barton Myers, auditor of the Jamestown Exposition Company and one of the board of governors, that the promoters of the Exposition had found it necessary to raise \$350,000 more to complete the grounds and buildings and that bonds for that amount would be floated by the exposition company with the exposition property of 500 acres of security.

Such bonds would not be taken in Norfolk, Mr. Myers said, and he gave a strong intimation that private capital outside of the town would have to be enlisted.

Coinciding with Mr. Myers' statement is that of another man, prominently connected with the exposition, to the effect that the Norfolk bankers refused to take the exposition company's bonds unless a radical reorganization of the executive staff at present in charge of the enterprise is made.

At the offices of the exposition managers it was said to-day that Harry St. George Tucker, president of the company, and C. Brooks Johnson, chairman of the board of governors, have left Norfolk very recently on business and that it was not known when they would be back.

An authoritative report has it that the two fair managers have gone to New York to seek the terms of a capitalist there who is known to be willing to take the entire bond issue himself. Nobody cared to reveal who this capitalist is.

It has been common knowledge in Norfolk, though carefully guarded, that on the day of the Jamestown Exposition opening the promoters had no money left to push the unfinished grounds and buildings to completion. It is said confidentially that the Government was tried but was obdurate. It has already loaned \$1,000,000 and holds the exposition company's note for that amount, which falls due the day of the opening.

The Government would not even undertake a receivership, it has been said, unless payment on that note was not forthcoming.

When the Jamestown Exposition Company was incorporated, March 10, 1902, measures were immediately taken to get financial aid from Washington. After some logrolling an appropriation was made last February on the pledge that the exposition company should raise a second million. Of this sum \$500,000 was to be the sale of stocks and by private subscription. Then the State of Virginia gave \$200,000 outright to the exposition company, and thus the loan from the Government was made possible by the fulfillment of the contract undertaken by the Norfolk promoters.

It is pretty well known that on the strong chance of getting Government support the exposition managers had borrowed amounts equalling fully one-half of the Government's \$1,000,000 before the appropriation was formally put through Congress.

As a result the ready money in hand last February had to be divided, and about one-half of the sum intended for the payment of the loans previously contracted was lost. The rest has been spent and still there is lacking \$350,000 to complete the ensemble out at the exposition grounds.

According to the statement made by Mr. Myers to-day the exposition company has determined upon issuing bonds to cover this deficit. The auditor did not give the exact amount of the deficit, but the property of the company upon which the deficit is guaranteed now stands in to be offered as a small encumbrance this property is free from debt and the exposition company has almost clear title to it. It is understood that the company intends to utilize a part of the money raised on the bonds to remove the remaining encumbrance so as fully to protect the one who lends.

An authority who cannot be quoted said to-day that when it first became manifest that the exposition company was running behind in its funds the Norfolk bankers were approached and asked to take the bond issue that was inevitable. The bank officials said that as practical business men they could not see their way clear to carry any more of the exposition company's debts unless a complete change in the executive staff of the concern guaranteed to run on the most safe and sure basis.

Certain men were named upon whose record the Norfolk banks made the acceptance of the exposition bonds contingent. Mr. Myers denied to-day having heard such reports.

"We have decided upon this bond issue," he said. "The sum necessary to complete the exposition grounds and buildings will not be over \$350,000. The property of the company, with a nominal encumbrance only, will be offered as security for the loan."

"We will probably go outside of the city for this money, as in my opinion the Norfolk banks are carrying all the collateral they can well afford to carry because of the tremendous building operations in the city, independently of the exposition company."

When asked concerning the report that the exposition company has been denied further financial support from the Norfolk bankers unless a change in the management should be made, Mr. Myers said:

"I have no knowledge of any dissatisfaction existing among the Norfolk bankers with the management of the exposition. That is all street talk."

Those who are conversant with the business relations of the exposition company are not at all surprised at the Norfolk bankers' refusal to take more of the exposition's debt without a change in its management. They are of the opinion that the company is a shambles and that together a foreign element in the operations of the present board of governors.

MAY ATTACK LABOR COMBINE.

French Cabinet Considers Law to Suppress Confederation.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 3.—An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held late to-night and the Ministers will meet again in the morning. It is understood that the subject under discussion is the question of passing a special law against the General Labor Confederation.

A majority of the Ministers, it is said, consider such a law unnecessary.

WHEAT CROP BADLY HURT

Damage From Cold and Heavy Hail as High as 50 Per Cent.—More Snow in the West.

OMAHA, May 3.—Reports from all parts of Nebraska to-day say the condition of wheat is serious because of cold weather, lack of moisture and green bugs.

The damage as reported from the various counties runs from 5 percent to 30 percent. Snow fell last night over the whole State, and the moisture was badly needed the freezing weather offset all the good.

The next two weeks will be an anxious time to the wheat raisers as well as to the dealers, as the story of the crop for the year will be told in that time.

DALLAS, Tex., May 3.—Reports from over the cotton growing section of north Texas, the Panhandle and Oklahoma to-night are that the cold weather has injured young cotton. Many fields are reported killed and extensive replanting will be necessary.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A snowstorm struck Chicago this afternoon. The fall was heavy. A strong northwest wind drove the snow through the downtown streets. It was no freak snow, but a real winter blizzard. The streets were slushy and street car traffic was impeded.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 3.—An inch of snow fell over this section of Kansas this morning.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., May 3.—A snowstorm of blizzard proportions is raging here.

CHAOS IN HONDURAS.

Zelaya Expected to Depose Revolutionary President—Outrage on American.

MOBILE, May 3.—News brought here this afternoon by steamer Banan from Puerto Cortes is to the effect that De Villa will not be allowed to continue as President of Honduras, but that President Zelaya of Nicaragua will appoint Sierra, who resigned office of the United States previous to Manuel Bonilla.

The provisional government organized by the Honduras revolutionists and Nicaraguans is proving very unstable and the foreign interests are not recognizing it in any form. Commander Fullam of the United States gunboat Manila is one of those who have refused to recognize the authorities in charge of the coast towns. His vessel had left Puerto Cortes when the Banan sailed for a trip along the coast, but Commander Winterhalter of the Paducah is in charge.

The steamer also brought the news of an outrage committed on Gen. Davis, a fruit inspector, who is a native of Louisiana. He was assaulted by a Nicaraguan soldier, beaten and then thrown into jail by the chief of police and Nicaraguan officials. The affair was reported to Commander Fullam and he sent a force of bluejackets ashore, arrested the chief of police and officers and turned them over to Gen. Estrada, whom he held responsible.

When the Banan sailed the Honduran soldiers were leaving the city.

NO TIEUP AT THE PIERS.

Strike Not Settled, but Men Found to Keep Freight Moving.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to end the strike of the Ward Street dockmen by a compromise. In spite of the strike the Vigilance sailed at 5 P. M. for Tampa only a few hours late.

Including the men who are out in Brooklyn, about 1,000 longshoremen are on strike against the company. Supt. Gibbs said that the company would soon have all the men it needed. He has now about 600 men and they are working night and day. He said that all negotiations with the strikers were off.

At the Mallory Line pier it was said that 400 were working in place of the strikers, who number about 600 all told in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Lampsacas and Sabine are expected to sail to-day. The leaders of the strike at these piers are negroes.

Supt. E. F. Wright of the American and Red Star lines said yesterday that he had six gangs working at the Brooklyn pier, which is bound for Hamburg. She was to sail to-day, but on account of the strike will not be ready to sail before to-morrow.

Eight gangs were working at the White Star liner Celtic, which will sail on time to-day.

The strike at the Brooklyn piers was a struggling kind of affair and did not appear to be general. A number of negroes were put to work by Barber & Co. in place of strikers at Pier 35, foot of Pioneer street, Brooklyn, to unload the steamship Clan McMillan. The police kept the strikers away from the piers.

ANCIENT SHAKESPEARE FOLIO

Unearthed Among Possessions of a Son of Thomas Jefferson's Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—A folio edition of Shakespeare, bearing the date 1655 and said to be similar to the one for which J. Pierpont Morgan paid \$10,000, has been unearthed by Ben La Bree, Jr., of this city, and will be taken to New York on Monday to be offered for sale.

The owner is Mrs. Bona Burwell Todd of Owsboro, N. Y., daughter of William Burwell, in 1804 and 1805 secretary to Thomas Jefferson, and once a member of Congress.

The book has been in Mrs. Todd's family for more than a century. It was found on a shelf of the old home place at Bedford City, Va.

La Bree, in search of some of Thomas Jefferson's manuscripts in Mrs. Todd's possession when he discovered the folio. It is covered with brown velvet, and the pages are engraved of the hand and underneath is this line: "Gentle Shakespeare."

Following this is an introduction in verse, signed with the initials of Ben Jonson. The volume has been examined by Madison Cawein, the poet, and other local bibliophiles and has created much interest among them.

CHIEF SLEUTH IS ANGRY.

Well Known Crooks Not in Line at the Morning Inspection.

Capt. McCafferty, the new head of the Detective Bureau, was angry yesterday when he learned that the several well known crooks who had been arrested the night before were among those missing at the morning roundup. With most of the men now in the bureau brand new, McCafferty is anxious to know the names of the crooks in the city brought down to Headquarters so the young sleuths can get to know them.

To be a successful detective, the captain points out, one has to know the faces of the crooks, and the only opportunity afforded is when they are lined up at the morning inspection.

Yesterday McCafferty discovered that Joseph Davis, alias Brooks, an adept at wireless tapping and on games, who was arrested Thursday night in Broadway, had been bailed out. Magistrate Steinert signing the bond. Then John Reilly, arrested for assault and attempted robbery, sent for a well known politician to bail him, McCafferty said, and he would have gone free if his politician friend had been able to find a Magistrate.

NO THIRD TERM FOR ROOSEVELT

THE PRESIDENT STANDS BY HIS DECLARATION OF 1904.

To Those in His Confidence He Has Said That Never Has He Had in Mind Any Idea of Modifying That Declaration—Insists People Take Him at His Word.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the face of strenuous efforts on the part of the many people to get him to consent to be a candidate for a third term President Roosevelt is standing pat on the declaration which he made on election night in 1904. Although he cannot fail to be flattered over the complimentary tribute of these efforts he is not unmindful of the fact that the third term boomers are, unconsciously perhaps, implying a willingness on his part to show a lack of good faith toward his party and the American people generally.

To those in his confidence he has not hesitated to say that never for an instant has he had in his mind any thought of modifying one iota his election night pronouncement.

To others whom he knows casually only, but whose standing is such as to make them worthy of consideration, he has said the same thing. He has repeated his declaration so often in a private way that he is growing tired of doing so, although within the past few days he has felt obliged, in order to prevent misunderstanding of his attitude, to laugh down suggestions that he should permit himself to again become a candidate for highest political honors.

Some knowledge of the President's depreciation of the idea that he would permit his name to go before the Republican national convention next year has become pretty general in Washington this week, and out of it has grown a report that he would issue a statement reiterating what he said on election night in 1904. When this report was brought to the President's attention he expressed astonishment over its circulation and could account for it in no other way than that in answer to a direct question he had remarked casually that he might make such a statement.

But there is no present intention on Mr. Roosevelt's part to say anything more on the subject of a third term than he has said. He realizes that it may be necessary at some time before the 1908 convention to emphatically declare that he stands by his election night utterance, but beyond that he has not given thought to the matter. He insists that people take him at his word. His position is that having once declared that "under no circumstances will I be a candidate for a third term," a repetition of that statement in a formal way would indicate that he had been uncertain in his own mind and felt compelled to make it again in order to reassure himself. Should he repeat formally what he said on the night of his election it will be only because he believes that circumstances require such a procedure to prevent his renunciation.

Mr. Roosevelt is, of course, fully aware of the strength that will be his in the national convention of 1908 if delegations to that convention are instructed to vote for his nomination. Backed by these he would be in a position to throw that strength to the candidate he favors and thus possibly be able to name the Republican nominee and dictate the platform. In some quarters there is a disposition to believe that the President is not making any effort to stop the third term movement in order that he may virtually dominate the convention without intending, however, to ask for any personal honors for himself.

On the other hand it is contended that whether or not the President has any such purpose in mind it must be conceded that he is in his attitude, that having once announced that he would not accept a third term or be a candidate for a third term there is no occasion for saying anything more. Besides, it is held, he has repeatedly declared privately that he stood by his election night announcement and any third term boomers of prominence could get the same assurance for the mere asking.

As all this third term movement is not a matter of private opinion, Mr. Roosevelt, actuated by motives friendly to Mr. Roosevelt, is claimed by people close to the Administration. The President is understood to believe that in some States, where the sentiment in favor of his policies is very strong, politicians not in sympathy with him or his policies find it to their advantage to boom the third term idea in order that they may be regarded as Roosevelt men and thus find popular support.

These "third terms" are being worked up with interest from the White House, but so far there is nothing to show that anything has been done to stop their operations.

TERRORIZES PASSENGERS.

Actor With a Gun Wouldn't Allow Car to Stop or Any One to Get Off.

A man who described himself as Frank Eriau, an actor at the Irving Place Theatre, and living at 346 East Twentieth street, boarded a northbound Third Avenue car at Twelfth street early last night and wouldn't pay his fare when the conductor, Harry Gironky, demanded it. At Nineteenth street the conductor stopped the car to eject Eriau. The actor then thrust a roll of bills into the conductor's face and poked the butt of a revolver against his stomach.

"I guess we have a little money business," said the actor, nudging Gironky with the gun. "Now you make the car go."

Several passengers on the rear platform tried to drop off the end of the car, but Eriau advised them to stay on and see the fun. When the car got to Twenty-third street several passengers arose and got off, but when the car slowed down the actor told the conductor to signal the motorman to keep going.

In the meantime the passengers inside found out what the trouble was and got word to the motorman. He decided to drive the automobile diagonally across the street. The car ran to Forty-eighth street, where Policemen Mallon and Courtney were called to the conductor's rescue. Both grabbed Eriau at the same time and yanked him off the platform. When they examined the gun they found it empty.

"We just have a little money business, that's all," said Eriau when the policemen asked him what he meant.

When he was looked up in the East Fifty-first street station he was charged with attempted felonious assault and with carrying a revolver. He said that he had played the part of one of the Jews in the recent production of "Salome" at the Irving Place Theatre. At the theatre it was said that Eriau had taken minor parts, but had finished there for the rest of the season.

THE AUGUST WILHELM AGROUND.

Another Hamburg-American Steamer in Trouble Near Kingston, Jamaica.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 3.—The Hamburg-American steamship Prinz August Wilhelm, which sailed from New York on April 27, went aground in the harbor here last night and has not yet succeeded in getting off.

The Prinz August Wilhelm is the third Hamburg-American liner wrecked in Jamaica waters within the last six months. On December 16 the Princess Victoria Luise, loaded with New York tourists, ran on a ledge of rocks at the entrance of Kingston Harbor. She was a total loss. On January 16 the Prinz Waldemar went ashore at Plum Point. It was explained that the earthquake had altered the channel at that point.

\$4,000,000 FOR MRS. SMITH

And \$10,000,000 for Young Mason Understood to Be the Chief Bids.

Mrs. James Henry Smith will receive about \$4,000,000 under the will of her husband, according to persons who have seen the will.

The will provides, it is understood, for a large number of small legacies of from \$50,000 up. Practically all of the dozen or more distant relatives of Mr. Smith will get such sums. To the widow is left about \$2,000,000; a sister, a sister-in-law, a brother and a nephew, each to be divided between the two sons of Mr. Smith's sister, George G. Mason of Aberdeen, S. D., and William S. Mason, vice-president of the City National Bank of Evanston, Ill. George G. Mason will receive the larger part of this, his share being put at \$10,000,000.

It is not believed likely that there will be any contest, every possible heir having been well taken care of.

WRECK EDWARD'S TRAIN?

Story From Switzerland of King of England's Narrow Escape.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

GENEVA, May 3.—What seemed a trivial occurrence, the overheating of an axle, compelling the removal of a car from the train on which King Edward was travelling to France, is declared by newspapers here to have been probably an attempt to wreck the train.

Before entering the Simplon tunnel the train was stopped as a measure of precaution at Sion, where it was found that a grease box on one of the axles was missing. The train was then running at the rate of a hundred kilometers an hour and the axle was at white heat.

If the train had gone a few miles further the axle might have fused, when the cars would have been derailed. It is stated that the bolts and pins securing the box had been deliberately removed.

An inquiry was immediately opened.

NEW BRIDGE TERMINAL.

Poulson Plan Rejected and Contract for Temporary Structure Authorized.

The Board of Estimate rejected yesterday the Poulson plan for a stub end switching of trains on the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. The scheme has been tested on the last two Sundays at the Coney Island station and the city engineers and officials who attended the test reported yesterday against the adoption of the plan for the bridge.

The board then decided to go ahead with the proposition to build a temporary terminal structure at this end of the bridge pending the completion of the permanent terminal. Bridge Commissioner Stevenson was authorized to award the contract to the J. H. Gray Company, whose bid of \$58,000 was the lowest.